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ALL!**



Albanian Print

SOCIALISM IN ALBANIA

Written by the Central Committee of the
Marxist-Leninist Organizing Committee
published by

UNITE!

ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL!

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Albanian photo

"Socialism is built by the masses, the Party makes them conscious." — Enver Hoxha

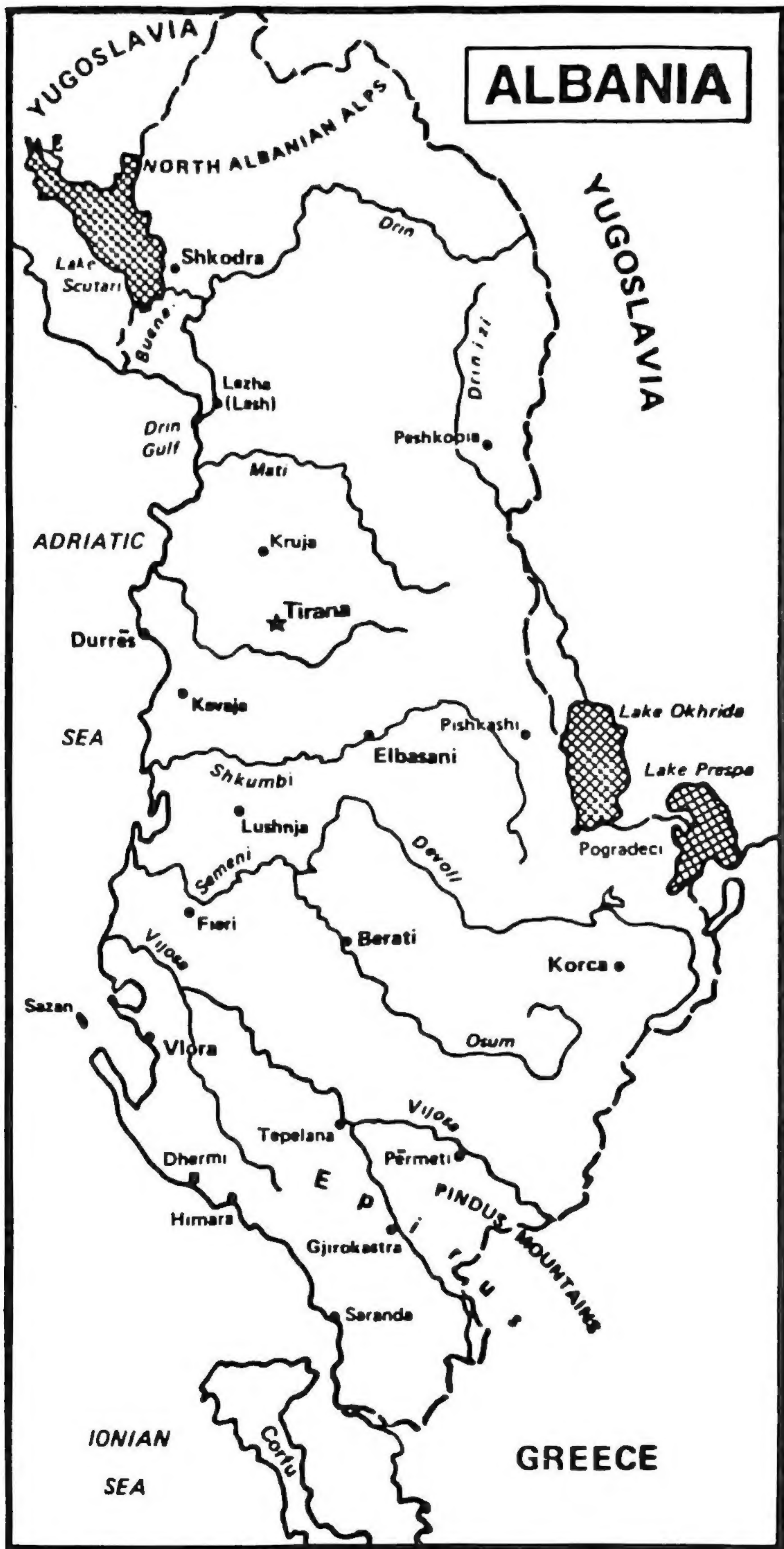
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INTRODUCTION

The long and difficult struggle waged by the Albanian people for liberation is one of the truly magnificent stories of mankind. It is a story of a people fighting consistently with great sacrifice and heroism, battle upon battle, until genuine independence and liberation are won.

Albania is the only genuine socialist country in Europe. Exploitation of one class by another has been completely eliminated since the formation of the Albanian State of Peoples Democracy on May 24, 1944.*

Starting the 20th century as an agrarian, semi-feudal country, the overall political, economic, ideological and cultural well-being of the Albanian people has reached heights never before known. With the dictatorship of the proletariat, under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania, such fundamental rights as the right to work, the right to rest, the right to free medical care, the right to education, the equality of men and women, and other essentials are guaranteed by the Constitution and fully implemented by the people themselves, who exercise political power.

The working people of Albania are the first in the world not to pay taxes! There is no unemployment. Prices are stable. Crimes of any type are virtually non-existent. The rare cases of corruption are dealt with sternly.

At the same time, because the state is controlled by the majority, anti-democratic or fascist organizations are prohibited by law!

* On January 11, 1946, Albania was proclaimed a People's Republic. Accurately reflecting the great progress the Albanian people have made in the building of socialist relations, with the adoption of a new constitution on December 28, 1976, the country became the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

What a stark contrast to the oppression and exploitation which characterizes the capitalist and revisionist countries of Europe, and the entire world! The various revisionist countries of Europe who claim to be socialist — such as the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia or Czechoslovakia, etc., are essentially the same as the U.S. or Germany. Capitalism has been restored. In these countries, as in all capitalist countries, the conditions of the working class, oppressed nationalities and peasants worsen day by day. Misery and starvation, persecution, fascist violence and police brutality are the order of the day, and steadily increasing.

The Albanian people, led since 1941 by their vanguard communist party, overturned centuries of the most brutal exploitation and oppression. The Party of Labor of Albania with Enver Hoxha as its founder and leader, have built a beacon in Europe which lights the road ahead for all those who struggle for freedom, national liberation and socialism.

Socialist Albania has stood defiant of NATO, the reactionary Warsaw Pact, COMECON and the Common Market—the tools of imperialist domination. Today, when various props of the reactionary bourgeoisie in Europe preach “detente” and “socialism” without the dictatorship of the proletariat or the communist party, Albania stands as a living condemnation of such reaction.

Socialism has been built in Albania under extremely difficult conditions. Albania is surrounded by imperialism and social-imperialism, by various capitalist and revisionist states who seek to undermine Albania from within and without. U.S. and British imperialism attempted various reactionary schemes before the liberation. Today imperialism still strives to restore reactionaries to power. The social-imperialists of the U.S.S.R. and the revisionists of Yugoslavia also continue their attempts to topple socialist Albania.

Yet the Albanian people have stood resolute against imperialist encirclement. They have stood without devia-

tion for the defeat of the worldwide system of imperialism and in opposition to opportunism of every stripe, whether from Tito, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, and more recently, those who preach a "third road" or a "third world" separate from the imperialist and socialist camps

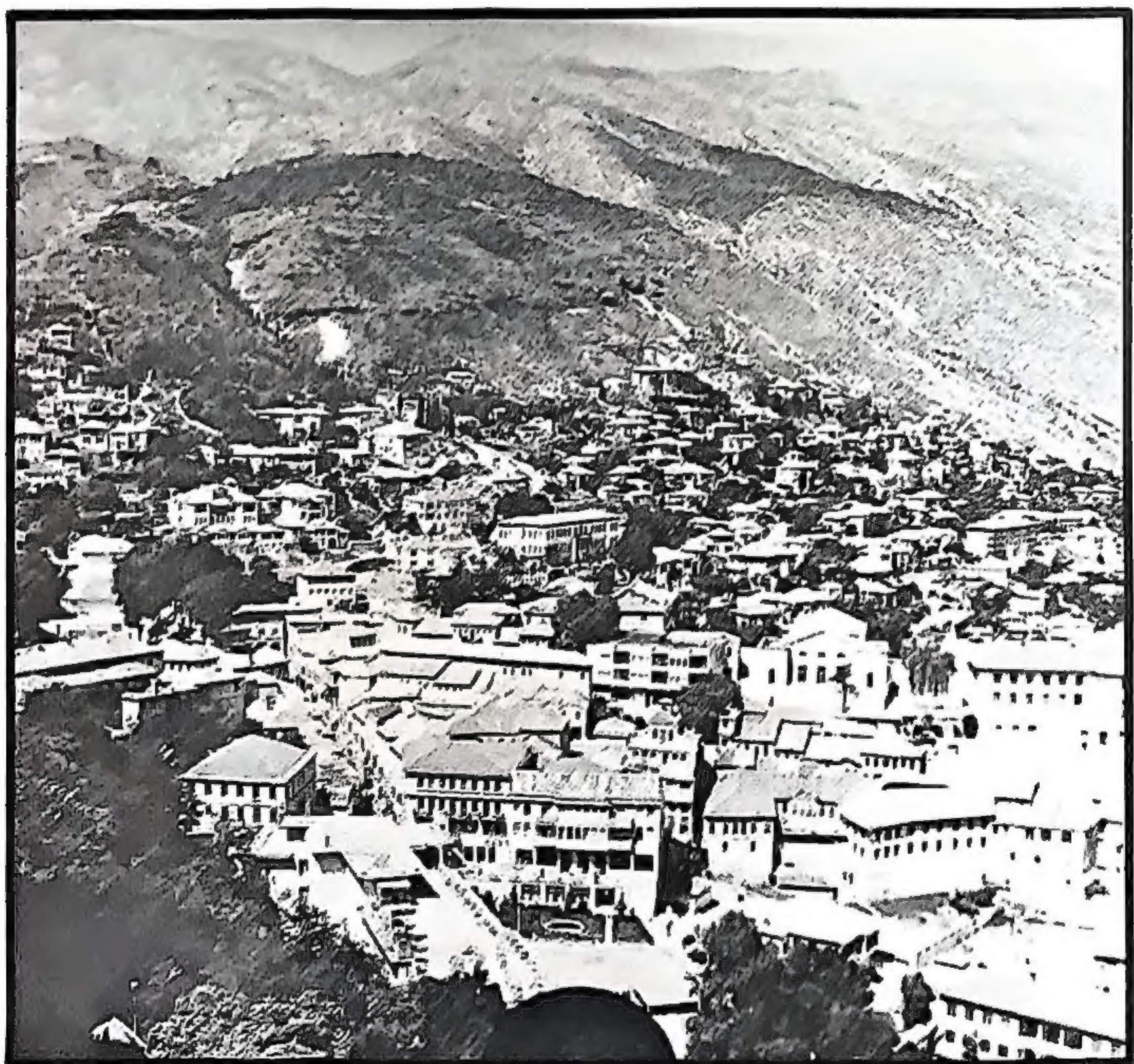
The victories of socialism in Albania have been achieved because the people and the Party of Labor of Albania have always understood that class struggle is the main motive force for victory of the revolution, the construction of socialism, and the transition to communism. The Party of Labor of Albania has always maintained undivided leadership of the revolution in all fields, and correctly applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to the concrete conditions in Albania

The correct and consistent Albanian stand directly follows the course charted by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia in 1917. At the historic 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania held in November, 1976, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the leader of the Party of Labor stated in his report that "The world is at a stage when the cause of revolution and national liberation of the peoples is not just an aspiration and a future prospect, but a problem taken up for solution."

Wherever there is a struggle for socialism and new democracy, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania stands in support. Wherever there is struggle for national liberation, there stands Albania. Though small geographically, Albania has become a mighty political, ideological and moral force in the world. Albania stands firm against all adversaries, in defense of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The proletariat, oppressed nations and people, and all democratic forces look with pride and love towards Albania. The reactionaries of all hues violently attack and condemn her. That is because Albania reflects not only the dreams and aspirations of the people of Albania, but all the progressive people of the world. In

Albania, the socialist dreams of the working class have been turned into socialist reality.

This picture of Albania may seem surprising. Most people in the U.S. have heard little about Albania since the end of World War II. What has been reported in the capitalist press has been anti-communism and complete distortion. Along with the economic and political blockade of Albania attempted by U.S. imperialism, a blockade of information has been imposed in this country to prevent the working and oppressed people from learning about new Albania and life in this socialist society. We must break down this blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism and various opportunists in our country. That is what **All for One, One for All** begins to do.



Albanian photo

Albania is located on the Adriatic Sea near the Mediterranean, has a sunny climate, high mountain ranges, deep valleys and dense forests. The Albanians are among the most ancient people of the Balkans.

WITH PICKAXE AND RIFLE

Albania is nestled between Yugoslavia and Greece on the Adriatic Sea, just across from Italy. Geographically, Albania is one of the smallest countries of the world, 11,113 square miles, or about the size of the state of Maryland. North to south it spans just 205 miles, east to west 87 miles. There are over two and a half million people living in Albania, with under 200,000 in its capital, Tirana.

With a coastline over some 250 miles, the Mediterranean climate of Albania is somewhat similar to California. Nearly three quarters of the land is mountains and hills. The striking contrast between high peaks and deep valleys adds to the great natural beauty. Some forty percent of the country is forested. For one of the smallest countries in the world, Albania is richly endowed with natural beauty and resources.

Albania is situated on the western side of the Balkan peninsula. Because of this location directly in the path between Europe and the Middle East, Albania was the subject of continual contention between conquerors from both the east and the west.

The Albanian people are among the most ancient peoples of the Balkans. Their forerunners were the Illyrians who inhabited Albania as early as 2700 B.C. The name, Albania, is derived from the name of one of the Illyrian tribes, the Albanes.

The Albanian language dates back to the Illyrian origins. It has been preserved through struggle over the centuries, despite continual conquest and plunder.

The entire history of Albania has been one of protecting independence and freedom from foreign aggression. Fighting always against larger forces, the Albanian people have demonstrated great courage, determination and skill in the defense of freedom. Their struggle stands as one of the brightest, though least known chapters in the history of

class struggle worldwide.

Albania took the step out of the Middle Ages with the leadership of Skanderbeg, the great national hero. In the middle of the 15th Century, Skanderbeg led the Albanian people in a remarkable 25 year war which places him in world history as one of the most skilled military and political figures of all times.

Skanderbeg defended Albania against the supposedly invincible power of the Ottoman Empire. Often with forces of a few thousand, the Albanians led by Skanderbeg pinned down attacks of up to 100,000 men. The historic role of Skanderbeg was to break the assault of the Ottoman Empire on Europe. In the course of this legendary struggle, he united the dispersed Albanian people.

The story of Skanderbeg is a source of great optimism and encouragement not only to the people of Albania, but all those who struggle against oppression and against overwhelming odds. In a very real and important sense, the story of Skanderbeg explains a great deal about the role that Albania plays in the world today—standing in the forefront of the worldwide struggle against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the main enemies of the people of the world.

Even though Skanderbeg managed to weld together the Albanian people, after his death Albania once again was subject to foreign rule. A period of 500 years of oppression and plunder set in. During this period the dauntless Albanian people waged countless armed uprisings and resistance. On November 28, 1912, the armed struggle of the Albanian people met with victory, and independence was achieved when the patriot Ismail Qemal hoisted the national flag and proclaimed independence in Vlora. But this proclamation of independence by no means finished the Albanian fight for freedom. A continuous battle had to be waged against all sorts of internal and external plotters who sought to rob the Albanian people of their hard won freedom. In 1924, the democratic revolution was violently suppressed by

the reactionary, Ahmet Zog, with the support of Yugoslavian mercenaries. This brought one more period of brutal oppression and darkness to the people of Albania, which was deepened in 1939 by the invasion of Albania by the fascist Mussolini. During this period the resources and labor of Albania were plundered for foreign benefit. Many heroic martyrs fell in the struggle against the reactionary Zog and the fascist invaders.

The Party of Labor of Albania is Founded

The decisive turning point in the entire history of the Albanian people was the formation of the Communist Party of Albania on November 8, 1941 under the leadership of Comrade Enver Hoxha.* As early as 1928 the first communist cell was established in Korca by advanced workers and handicraftsmen. Though a historic step, it suffered from numerous ideological and organizational weaknesses which prevented it from truly organizing the workers and peasants. The Third Communist International, founded by Lenin and later led by Stalin, provided valuable assistance to the young communist movement in Albania, but this movement remained weak ideologically and splintered for some time. It was not until the anti-fascist war began, and Enver Hoxha sought to unite the various communist groups, that a single Marxist-Leninist party was formed.

Enver Hoxha left Albania in 1930 to go to France to study, where he became a communist. He returned six years later to take up a teaching job and became a member of a communist group in Korca. Soon after the fascist occu-

* Originally named the Communist Party of Albania at its founding, the name was later changed to the Party of Labor of Albania in 1948.

pation, he was dismissed from his teaching post, and moved to Tirana to take up political work. On October 28, 1941, the anniversary of the fascist "March on Rome", Enver Hoxha organized and led a mass demonstration in Tirana against Mussolini's fascist occupation. Soon after, he was able to organize a conference of the various communist groups, unified them and was elected the leader of the new Communist Party of Albania.

The Communist Party of Albania was forged through the unity of various communist groups into a single working class party of a new type, on the basis of the ideological and organizational principles of Marxism-Leninism. This unity was built in the struggle against the internal and external enemies of the Albanian people, against various opportunist trends which claimed to be Marxist, and by an overwhelming concern for putting the interests of the entire Albanian people before the special interests of any group or individual. The Party of Labor of Albania is the first, and only party of the working class in Albania.

Soon after the Party was formed, Zeri i Popullit (Voice of the People), the newspaper of the new Communist Party began publishing on August 25, 1942. Zeri i Popullit served as a mighty weapon to unite the Albanian people against the fascist reaction, for an "independent, free and democratic Albania".

Under the wise leadership of Enver Hoxha, the first task of the Party was to unite and mobilize the masses for the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War. On September 16, 1942, a National Liberation Conference at Peza was convened under the leadership of the Party. At that Conference a General National Liberation Council was formed to lead a common National Liberation Front. This historic event united the struggle for national liberation and genuine democracy.

Enver Hoxha has said of the Conference, "The Conference caused in the people a colossal effect. It aroused hopes and confidence in the Albanian Communist Party,



Albanian photo

The planned socialist economy which produces for the people's needs rather than the capitalist's profits ensures that low-cost, new housing is readily available for the people.

confidence in the war and in victory. It aroused indignation, fear and terror in the enemies. It was a heavy political, ideological and military blow to them. Their positions in Albania were being destroyed. Then, they resorted to terror, assassinations, imprisonment against the communists, patriots and the people. They burnt villages and whole regions. On the other hand, they utilized the bosses of Albanian reaction, the pseudo-patriots, the pseudo democrats...." (Albanian Telegraphic Agency, September 16, 1977, "From Memoirs of Enver Hoxha", p. 14.)

The Victory of National Liberation

The Anti-Fascist War in Albania was a brilliant example of people's war. The basis for the success of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War was the correct leadership of the Albanian Communist Party, with Enver Hoxha at the helm. The Albanian people had its own true and tested general staff to correctly lead them in battle. The conduct of the war forged the necessary united front while at the same time it isolated the enemy agents. The Party correctly employed the principles of the people's war, well suited to the history and conditions of Albania. Mehmet Shehu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania summed up these principles:

"In fighting on plains as well as on the mountains, man is the decisive factor that determines the fate of the war regardless of any development of armaments. A small army can defeat a bigger one, superior in numbers and means if it wages a just war and if it is made up of men who are politically enlightened on the just nature of the war they are waging, united in their determination to overcome the enemy, resolved to the end to shed their last drop of blood to achieve victory and well trained to face adversities in battle."

In the worldwide Anti-Fascist War, the defeat of the Nazi forces at Stalingrad, on February 2, 1943 proved to be the turning point. This marked the beginning of the downfall of the German fascist army. This victory provided a tremendous impetus to the intensification of the anti-fascist war in Albania as well. Finally, after long years of bitter fighting, victory was won on November 29, 1944. The

Hitlerite and Mussolini fascists were driven out of Albania once and for all.

The anti-fascist victory was scored primarily because of the enormous sacrifice and great patriotism of the Albanian people themselves. In this great battle the Communist Party of Albania proved itself the leader, teacher, and organizer, the indispensable architect of victory. The victory of the Red Army led by J.V. Stalin over Nazi Germany proved to be an important external factor contributing greatly to victory in Albania and worldwide.

During this period, Britain and the U.S. were allies of Albania in the war. But the Party recognized that at the same time, these imperialists would seize any opportunity to undermine the democratic revolution and replace one oppressor with another. Great maturity and vigilance was exercised against countless efforts by the imperialists to intervene militarily and restore the old bourgeois-feudal rulers. An armed intervention was attempted in January, 1945, but prevented. Later, these imperialists sought to impose foreign "aid" on Albania, and it was rejected. Diplomatic recognition was flaunted, but never extended to Albania. To date there are no established diplomatic relations between Albania and the U.S.

After liberation the imperialists launched a persistent propaganda campaign against Albania, and supported every reactionary effort to undermine socialist Albania, including Tito's plots. All these efforts by the imperialists served to sharpen the vigilance of the people, and taught them valuable lessons about the completely reactionary nature of U.S. imperialism, in particular.

For Albania, the final outcome of World War II brought both its toll and its rewards. In that country, over one third of all the buildings were destroyed and not a single factory was left standing. Almost all the roads, ports and mines were destroyed. In relation to its size, Albania lost three times as many people as Britain, 17 times as many as the U.S. lost in the war. Only the heroic Soviet Union

paid a proportionately higher toll in lives lost.

But the Albanian people emerged from the Anti-Fascist National Liberation War with their destiny in their own hands, united solidly behind the Communist Party of Albania and Enver Hoxha, determined to follow the path of true liberation and socialism.

The dictatorship of the proletariat was established and Albania embarked on the road of socialist construction. This was the brightest chapter in the achievements of the heroic Albanian people. Finally, after hundreds of years of struggle for self-determination, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Albania, broke the chains of exploitation and oppression. With state power in the hands of the Albanian people themselves for the first



Albanian photo

By waging people's armed struggle, Albania was liberated from the yoke of fascist oppression. Today the people remain vigilant. Both men and women take up arms to protect Albanian independence.

time, Albania broke away forever from the world capitalist system and moved into the stage of making history in a conscious manner.

ALL FOR ONE, ONE FOR ALL!

A true socialist country is one in which the working class has gained genuine political power, the power that enables the majority to utilize the resources, machines and labor power of the country for the well-being of the vast majority, and the suppression of the old exploiters. Production is organized consciously, by plan, to insure that the well-being of the people is steadily improved in all fields. This is what is meant by placing the ownership of the means of production in the hands of the working class, the dictatorship of the proletariat. Only under the dictatorship of the proletariat can genuine proletarian democracy be insured.

The seizure of state power itself does not insure the victory of socialism. For instance, in Albania it was not enough to destroy the old bourgeois-feudal state machinery created by the reactionary Zog, to kick out the Italian and German fascists. The task required the creation of a new type of state, the proletarian state which truly represented the material interests of the laboring masses. It is only then that the seizure of state power by the working class represents a radical break with history. A new alignment of class forces occurs. A new life is created. This new life must be created by the masses. But it must be led by the political party of the working class. Comrade Enver Hoxha vividly explains this relationship when he stated, "Socialism is built by the masses, the Party makes them conscious."

The revolution must be correctly led, at every step of the way, by a genuine Marxist-Leninist communist party, such as the Party of Labor of Albania. This leadership of

the Party is absolutely indispensable to the development and final victory of the revolution. The Party of Labor correctly recognized the necessity of solidly uniting the broad masses around the leadership of the Party, to organize the armed struggle for liberation and the defense of the new State, and the establishment and continual consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Correctly recognizing from the very beginning the dialectical development of the revolution, the Party promoted the development of the revolution in stages. There have been three stages of the development of the revolution: "the anti-fascist democratic stage of the victory of national independence and the establishment of the people's state power; the stage of the construction of the economic base of socialism; the stage of the complete construction of socialist society, which is now in progress. These three stages are constituent parts of a single revolution." (History of the Party of Labor of Albania, p. 656.)

The Well-Being of the People

In waging the class struggle for the economic base of socialism, profound changes have occurred in the life of the people.

The Wage System

One important indication is the wage system. In socialist Albania, the wage of the highest paid worker is only 67% greater than that of the average worker. This means if the average worker made \$600 per month, the very highest paid worker would only be making \$1000 per month! At the same time, the difference between the average wage of an industrial worker and the highest paid office worker is 100%, or \$500 and \$1000. This includes

all directors of plants and the heads of ministries! This is the most equal wage system in the world, and a vivid demonstration of the reality of genuine socialist construction. While the basic principle of Marxism stresses "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work", Lenin also stressed that the salary of the office worker must "not be higher than the average wage of a good worker". This is a very powerful expression of how to treat the question of wages from a proletarian standpoint.

An important way to evaluate the wage, is not simply the amount, but by what it can purchase. With a stable, planned economy, there is no crisis or inflation in Albania. Furthermore, the monthly pay of the workers is not the entire real income received from society, because numerous essentials such as medical care are free.

Housing

Housing is another important indication of the new Albania. Housing is a vital necessity. It is common in a capitalist or revisionist country for workers to pay from one-fourth to one-half of their wages for house rent and utilities. In socialist Albania, house rent totals only 1.5% to 3% of wages spent! In addition, 60% of the population of the country lives in new housing units.

Health of the People

The development of health care in socialist Albania is a vivid demonstration of the concern for the well-being of the people, and the enormous social progress since liberation. In 1938, there was one doctor for every 8,530 people, and one health institution for every 20,800 people. Today, there is one doctor to care for each 800 people and a health care institution for each 8,530 people. The life expectancy has risen from 38 years in 1938 to 68 years in 1974.

One very important aspect of health care in Albania is

the protection of mother and child. The dictatorship of the proletariat in socialist Albania defrays the cost of maternity homes, vitamins, vaccination, surgery, hospital care and of course, child care and other expenses. A 12 week paid leave is provided for women after childbirth.

The Equality of Women

The advance of women in Albania under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania is a radical break with the bourgeois-feudal past, and all capitalist society. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stated that "the Party and the working class should measure the advance towards the complete construction of socialist society with the deepening and progress of the women's revolution within our proletarian revolution. If the women lag behind, then the revolution marks time."

The dimensions of this achievement are measured in all aspects of society, and in the struggle for genuine equality in production, political life and culture. All forms of chauvinist and feudal outlooks from the past have been particularly combated in the family. The result is clearly seen in the following measures of participation of women in Albanian life:

Participation in labor force	42.5%
Members of People's Assembly	33.3%
Members of Party of Labor of Albania	25%
Members of Supreme Court	25%
Leaders of mass organizations	41.2%

In Albania, Article 41 of the Constitution guarantees the equality of women in all aspects of life. But socialism is not only a question of what is guaranteed, but what is prohibited as well. In socialist Albania there is no prostitution, no pornography, no child abuse and no wife beating. These and other reflections of degenerate bourgeois society and



Albanian photo

Participation in socialized production on a mass scale has been the basis for the equality of women. Socialism has meant outstanding progress for the Albanian woman.

the oppression of women have been abolished.

Proletarian Culture

Culture in Albania is an important reflection of worker's power to transform society, and the correct leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania. The production of all forms of culture — novels, poetry, film and music are flourishing.

The cultural revolution began as an integral part of the socialist revolution. It is characterized by the free participation of the broad masses in all aspects of culture and the elimination of the cultural monopoly of the bourgeoisie that characterizes capitalist and revisionist countries. Most

important is the high socialist content of culture which sets the tone for education and the uplifting of the entire population.

In socialist Albania, culture serves the proletariat and is built by the proletariat. It is not enshrined in expensive palaces for the bourgeoisie, as here in the U.S.

Growth of the Economic Base

The average annual rate of growth of industrial output for the 1966-76 period was more than 10.6% — the highest in Europe! By the end of the current five year plan, Albania will be able to meet 90% of its needs for internal consumption. The frivolous and wasteful production of capitalism has been abolished, as production is geared to meet true human needs, not a "consumer society" of profit from waste.

Breaking Down Differences Between Town and Country

The developments we have spoken of are not confined to the cities in socialist Albania. The great differences between town and countryside which characterize all capitalist countries are well along the way toward elimination in socialist Albania.

To begin with, industry is proportionately developing in all regions. It is not confined to a few centers. Industry assists agriculture, rather than promotes its ruin, as here in the U.S.

In socialist Albania, agriculture constitutes the basic branch of the economy. The total agricultural production is four times greater than prior to liberation. For instance, in the next five years, vegetable production will increase by over 50%, fruits by 70%. In socialist Albania, hunger is unknown.

Every effort is made to raise the standard of living

of the entire population and to rapidly develop the productive forces in the countryside. In villages, 80% of the housing units are new, and every village has its own school, house of culture, health institutions and trade network. All villages are electrified and served with telephones.

This standard of living does not yet exist for every village in the U.S.! This is particularly true in Appalachia, in the Southwest, and in the oppressed Black Nation in the South.

The superiority of socialism over imperialism is vividly illustrated by life in Albania. As Comrade Enver Hoxha states at the 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania in 1976, "Socialism is not built only in the town, just for the working class, but also in the countryside and for the peasantry as well."

The political and economic life of Albania truly reflects the correct waging of class struggle under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania. Economically, the basis for private ownership and the power of the bourgeoisie has been eliminated. The economic backwardness, the imbalance between town and country, between industry and agriculture are a long way towards complete elimination. True socialist relations of production and distribution have been firmly established.

Self-Reliance

This magnificent picture of socialist construction has been built entirely upon the self-reliance of the Albanian people. Important protection and assistance came from the Soviet Union while Stalin was alive. And it has come from socialist China during many difficult periods. But the Albanian people, led correctly by Marxism-Leninism and the Party of Labor of Albania, always recognized that self-reliance was a principle absolutely required for the construction of socialism, the triumph of the revolution and



Albanian photo

The Albanian people rally in celebration of the historic 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania.

national defense. Socialist Albania has always recognized that "freedom is not donated but won."

Marxism-Leninism in Command

The self-reliant base of socialist Albania is not some accident. It stands in sharp contrast to the dependency upon the Soviet Union of such pawns as Cuba. The question of self-reliance or dependency is a fundamental question of different roads, socialism or capitalism. Comrade Enver Hoxha has said that "The principle of relying upon one's own forces is a revolutionary and internationalist Marxist-Leninist principle. It stems from the fact that the problem of revolution and socialist construction is, in the first place, an internal problem of each country, and the decisive factor for carrying it out are the internal revolutionary forces of each country." (History of the Party of Labor of Albania, p. 524.)

Albania has vividly demonstrated that in the world today, genuine self-reliance can only be achieved on a socialist road.

Fighting on the political, economic and ideological fronts, socialist construction in Albania has demonstrated the complete superiority of socialism over imperialism. The degenerate outlooks and culture of imperialism have been replaced by Marxism-Leninism, which is the dominant ideology of the country.

The Party of Labor of Albania has always paid close attention to waging the ideological struggle correctly, and to the forging of the new man and new woman. The revolutionary masses of Albania are being equipped with deep going Marxist-Leninist convictions and genuine proletarian moral qualities. There is a resolute struggle to purge the outlook of the working people of all traces of bourgeois influence from the old society and of the capitalist and revision-

ist world which encircles them.

At the 17th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party of Labor of Albania in 1966, Comrade Enver Hoxha vividly pointed out that in order to insure the uninterrupted waging of the revolution, "What is wanted is hard work, sacrifice, heroism and self-denial, political and ideological maturity, technical and organizational ability, and, above all, an iron will and high sense of socialist duty. It is the communists, first of all, who should have these qualities." (History of the Party of Labor of Albania, p. 572.)

Here Comrade Hoxha makes it quite clear that the vanguard role of the Party must be exercised by example, on all fronts, at all times. It cannot be achieved by coercion or force.

Since the inception of the Party of Labor of Albania, Comrade Hoxha has taken great care to clarify, train and educate both Party members and the masses. By waging protracted and tireless struggle against opportunism of all varieties, the Party has insured that the class struggle will be carried out in a consistent manner. It has been in the correct waging of the class struggle that Comrade Hoxha has emerged as an international leader of the proletariat. His writing and teachings constitute a treasurehouse of Marxism-Leninism, applied both to the conditions of Albania and the international class struggle. They stand alongside the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung.

Through the efforts of Comrade Hoxha in correctly leading the Party of Labor of Albania, the broad masses firmly grasped the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. In socialist Albania, Marxist-Leninist ideas and convictions have become a material force in daily life, changing all aspects of life.

That is what is meant in the Constitution: "Marxist-Leninist ideology is the dominant ideology." In no way does this suggest that the ideological struggle in Albania is therefore over, or is to be put off. New enemies of



Albanian photo

Equipping and preparing a new generation of class conscious leaders is an important socialist task. The education of Albanian youth includes studies, productive labor and military training.

socialism and the working class are bound to appear, both within and without. That is why the class struggle must continuously be waged, without let up.

To insure this, the Party of Labor of Albania has paid great attention to the correct norms that govern the work of a Marxist-Leninist party. The internal life of the Party of Labor of Albania has been characterized by democratic centralism, genuine discipline and principled criticism and self-criticism. This discipline applies to all party members. Criticism and self-criticism is a principle applied from above and below, for party and non-party members. It is a mass question in Albania.

The heart of the Party of Labor of Albania has always been red. Its ties to the masses are the basic condi-

tion for its success.

Mass Organization and the Exercise of State Power

As stated in the Constitution, "All state power in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania derives from and belongs to the working people."

"The working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the other working people exercise their state power through representative organs as well as directly. The representative organs are the People's Assembly and the people's councils." (from Article 5).

"The representative organs are elected by the people through universal suffrage with equal, direct and secret voting." (from Article 6). (The Constitution of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, December 28, 1976, published in Albania Today, No.1, 1977).

In Albania, there are many organizations of mass participation under the leadership of the Party of Labor of Albania, through which the dictatorship of the proletariat is exercised. These include such organizations as the Young Pioneers, the Women's Union, and the Albanian trade unions.

The trade unions are schools of communism in Albania, a vital means for providing communist education to the working people. The trade unions in socialist Albania link the Party of Labor with the masses, both to explain and carry the line of the Party to the masses, while at the same time bringing the voice of the masses to the Party. Completely unlike capitalist trade unions, in Albania socialist trade unions exist for, and are controlled by the working class. They make a great contribution to the well-being of the entire people.

PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM: ITS SACRED DUTY

Albania today flourishes and advances steadily on the road to communism and a classless society. The relations of production are socialist. A high socialist morality exists. By making revolution at home, Albania has recognized that it is making a great proletarian internationalist contribution to the defeat of imperialism and social-imperialism. But the Party of Labor of Albania has also recognized, from the very start, that as long as imperialism exists, the revolution is incomplete.

The Party of Labor has paid great attention to always interweaving the class struggle on the internal front with the struggle on the external front. Albania has relentlessly opposed and exposed U.S. imperialism, Titoite revisionism, Khrushchevite revisionism and Soviet social-imperialism.

The Party of Labor of Albania, through the pages of *Zeri i Popullit* and other means, has always recognized and put into practice the truth of Lenin's teachings that the struggle against imperialism must go hand in hand with the struggle against opportunism.

The Struggle Against Modern Revisionism

After World War II, the temporary prosperity which emerged provided a material basis for the rise of revisionism. Even before the end of the war, Earl Browder, leader of the Communist Party U.S.A., completely abandoned the cause of the revolution and led the once revolutionary Communist Party U.S.A. to its liquidation, never to recover.

Tito of Yugoslavia soon followed in Browder's footsteps. During World War II, the Albanian and Yugoslav

people had built a deep going friendship in common struggle against the fascist occupation. The Albanians directly assisted the Yugoslav people in driving the Nazi armies out of Yugoslavia. However, soon after the war, Tito followed the road of bourgeois nationalism and began to scheme and plot to take over Albania. In the period from 1945-1947, Tito tried to turn Albania into a province of Yugoslavia. A plot was foiled to send Yugoslavian troops onto Albanian soil. The Party of Labor of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha were attacked from within as well as outside the country. These actions on the part of the Titoite clique received just condemnation from many quarters, including denunciation from Stalin.

During this period, Tito abandoned any semblance of socialism and embraced U.S. imperialism. In 1948, the Communist Information Bureau openly condemned Tito as a traitor to the cause of socialism and proletarian internationalism. Tito bears the distinction of becoming the first "socialist" leader to abandon socialism and establish capitalism. From that time, continuing through today with even more weight, one's attitude toward Titoite revisionism has been a touchstone by which genuine Marxism-Leninism can be distinguished from opportunism and revisionism.

During and after that period, by a series of maneuvers British and U.S. imperialism sought to undermine the new socialist state and its Marxist-Leninist leadership. Provocateurs were sent in by the score, but to no avail.

The Albanian people have been steeled over a very long period of time, and have become quite able to recognize friends from enemies. All the numerous plots and schemes were foiled by the alert Albanian people.

The Battle Against Khrushchevite Revisionism

As it turned out, the biggest trial for the new Albania still lay ahead. This was the struggle against the revisionist clique led by Khrushchev in the U.S.S.R. While Stalin was alive, extremely close and fraternal ties had been established between the communist parties and peoples of Albania and the U.S.S.R. Exercising its proletarian internationalist duty, the Soviet Union offered important assistance to socialist Albania. At the same time, Albania always proceeded on the basis of reliance upon the internal strength, not external assistance.

However, after the death of J.V. Stalin, the capitalist roaders inside the Party, led by Khrushchev, began to prepare for capitalist restoration by attacking Marxism-Leninism. Their first efforts were directed toward spreading the revisionist views of the dying out of class struggle, and of rehabilitating Tito. Under the guise of the struggle for peace, these revisionists of the U.S.S.R. collaborated with U.S. imperialism.

In 1956, at the 20th Party Congress, Khrushchev launched an all out attack on Stalin, Marxism-Leninism and the entire socialist camp. Spurning the correct verdict of the entire communist movement, Khrushchev went to Belgrade to reconcile with Titoite revisionism.

These traitorous actions provoked the condemnation of genuine Marxist-Leninists all over the world. The Communist Party of China, led by Mao Tsetung and the Party of Labor of Albania, led by Enver Hoxha, took a militant lead in combating the revisionist course of Khrushchev and his supporters. Khrushchev began to slander, threaten and take sanction against both China and Albania. Economic assistance was terminated and advisors withdrawn.

The history of this stormy period is extremely rich in

lessons for the current class struggle today.* It was during these heroic days that a deep and genuine friendship developed between the Party of Labor of Albania and the Communist Party of China led by Mao Tsetung.

During this very critical period in the international communist and workers movement, the Party of Labor of Albania stood as a resolute fighter in defense of Marxism-Leninism, and the correct principles and norms that must

* Albania Challenges Khrushchevite Revisionism, excerpts from Vol. 19 of the works of Enver Hoxha, contains extraordinary lessons in the defense of Marxism-Leninism. It is available through UNITE! at \$2.50.



Albanian photo

The Albanian Party and people have always taken a firm proletarian internationalist stand. Pictured above are Albanians welcoming a visiting Vietnamese delegation.

regulate the relations between Marxist-Leninist parties. In November 1960, Enver Hoxha presented an historic speech at the Meeting of the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow. At a very critical moment, Comrade Hoxha correctly criticized the revisionist path charted by Khrushchev and his followers. Comrade Hoxha concluded his speech by stating, "We do not consider it an offense when comrades criticize us justly and on the facts, but we never, never accept that, without any facts. They may call us 'dogmatic', 'sectarian', 'narrow nationalists', simply because we fight with persistence against modern revisionism, and especially against Yugoslav revisionism. If anyone considers our struggle against revisionism as dogmatic or sectarian, we say to him, 'Take off your revisionist spectacles and you will see more clearly.' "

The Khrushchev clique in the Soviet Union, of course, did not take off their revisionist spectacles, and continued to attack and slander the Party of Labor of Albania led by Enver Hoxha and the Communist Party of China led by Mao Tsetung. Tragically, revisionists in numerous parties were blinded by this bourgeois outlook and took a similar course.

Today, this revisionism in the U.S.S.R. has led to the complete restoration of capitalism. Soviet social-imperialism has joined U.S. imperialism as the main plunderer and enemy of the world's peoples. The Party of Labor of Albania has continued to deliver hammer blows against Brezhnev and to expose "detente" as a cover for preparation for imperialist world war and attacks on the world's peoples.

In the same way, the Party of Labor of Albania has unmercifully attacked the "Eurocommunists" like Berlinguer, the big landowner who heads the revisionist party in Italy, and Marchais of France. These collaborators with the bourgeoisie long ago gave up on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Party of Labor Exposes the Theory of the "Three Worlds"

Recently, new opportunist voices have emerged internationally to once again follow down the road of revising Marxism-Leninism. Ignoring the four basic contradictions of our era and the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, they deny the existence of two opposing camps — imperialism and socialism, and preach the existence of a "third road" or "third world". This line has led them to deny the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism, and to move towards an alliance with U.S. imperialism through NATO, to fight the Soviet Union.

After years of struggle against those who preached conciliation with U.S. imperialism — from Tito to Khrushchev to Brezhnev, the Party of Labor of Albania immediately recognized the great danger that this line represented to the future of world revolution.

At the 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania, Comrade Hoxha exposed this new opportunist trend. An important all-round exposure of the counter-revolutionary theory of the "three worlds" is contained in the Zeri i Popullit editorial "The Theory and Practice of the Revolution".*

The result of the 7th Party Congress of the Party of Labor of Albania has been to greatly aid and assist the development of the subjective factors for revolution worldwide, and to strike powerful blows against imperialism, social-imperialism and opportunism.

Because of the firm adherence to Marxist-Leninist principle and proletarian internationalism, once again we

* "The Theory and Practice of the Revolution" has been published in English by UNITE! and is available on order.



Albanian photo

In Albania today Marxism-Leninism is the dominant ideology. Socialist literature and art serve to raise the consciousness of the people as in the cartoons pictured above.

are hearing the accusations that the Party of Labor of Albania and Enver Hoxha are "sectarian", or "dogmatists", both by those who openly oppose Marxism-Leninism, and by those who wish to travel the "middle of the road" on this important question of principle.

A Revolutionary Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of Albania is based upon proletarian internationalism in relations with socialist states and peaceful co-existence with states with different social sys-

tems. It stands as a good neighbor to its surrounding states, and in resolute unity and solidarity with all those struggling for socialism and national liberation, against imperialism and social-imperialism.

Albania gave all out support to the struggle of the people of Vietnam and all Indochina against U.S. imperialism. But at the same time, the Party of Labor did not hesitate to expose the social-imperialist "aid" of the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese, nor its reactionary stand attacking the Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia).

The Party of Labor resolutely fights not only against the main enemies of the people of the world – U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism – but against all enemies of the people, various reactionary bourgeoisies and feudal elements.

A vivid illustration was the all around exposure and condemnation of Sadat in November, 1977, a so-called leader of the "third world", for his betrayal of the just cause of the Palestinian people, and his bowing down at the whim of U.S. imperialism before the fascist, Zionist regime in Israel.

In the world today, when the struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism is a matter of life and death, socialist Albania has taken steps to insure the sovereignty and future protection of the country. Article 28 of the Albanian Constitution states that "the granting of concessions to and creation of foreign economic and financial companies and other institutions or ones joined formally with revisionist and capitalist monopolies and states, as well as obtaining credits from them are prohibited in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania." The constitutional enactment of this Marxist-Leninist principle is a reflection of the deep going implementation of Marxism-Leninism by the Party of Labor of Albania in all fields.

A Clarion Call for Proletarian Revolution

While stressing the revolutionary importance of the national liberation struggles, the clarion call for the proletariat to struggle against imperialism has always characterized the stand and viewpoint of the Party of Labor of Albania. The Party of Labor vividly expressed its views that the

"...communist and workers parties of the capitalist countries should have as their main task to arouse the masses against imperialism and all its lackeys within their countries in order to make life impossible for them, to disrupt their economic and military bases, to undermine their rule, to destroy their state power of political oppression and to establish a new peoples state power. This state power should be strengthened and developed as a dictatorship of the proletariat. Only thus can the transition to socialism be achieved." (History of the Party of Labor of Albania, p. 462.)

The Party of Labor of Albania has played an outstanding international role in clarifying on countless occasions the nature and historic role of the working class, and "combating the reformist and revisionist trade unions which pursue a course of class collaboration and serve the bourgeoisie by remaining as part of the capitalist structure." (Filip Kota, *Two Opposing Lines in the World Trade Union Movement*, 8 Netori Publishing, 1974, p.169.) By vividly demarcating the working class trade unions from the reformist and revisionist trade unions, the Party of Labor has uniquely and correctly aided and assisted the working class movement internationally.



CONCLUSION: A BEACON FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

In the development of the class struggle there are stars that shine with such brilliance that they light up the entire sky and the road ahead for all mankind.

The valiant history of the people of Albania under the leadership of the party of Labor of Albania has been to abolish centuries of backwardness economically, socially, culturally and technologically and to move swiftly from conditions of semi-feudalism to socialism — a feat of world historic importance.

In the realm of socialist construction, opposition to imperialism and social-imperialism, in the struggle against revisionism and opportunism of all types, in support for the national liberation movements and assistance to the proletariat in countless countries, socialist Albania is a fortress of world revolution. In concretely forging the unity of the international workers and communist movements and the defense and development of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in theory and practice, socialist Albania is truly a force to be reckoned with.

Albania is a shining example that a small country, armed with Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, led by a vanguard communist party, can tear apart

the chains of capitalism and imperialism and usher in an entirely new world.

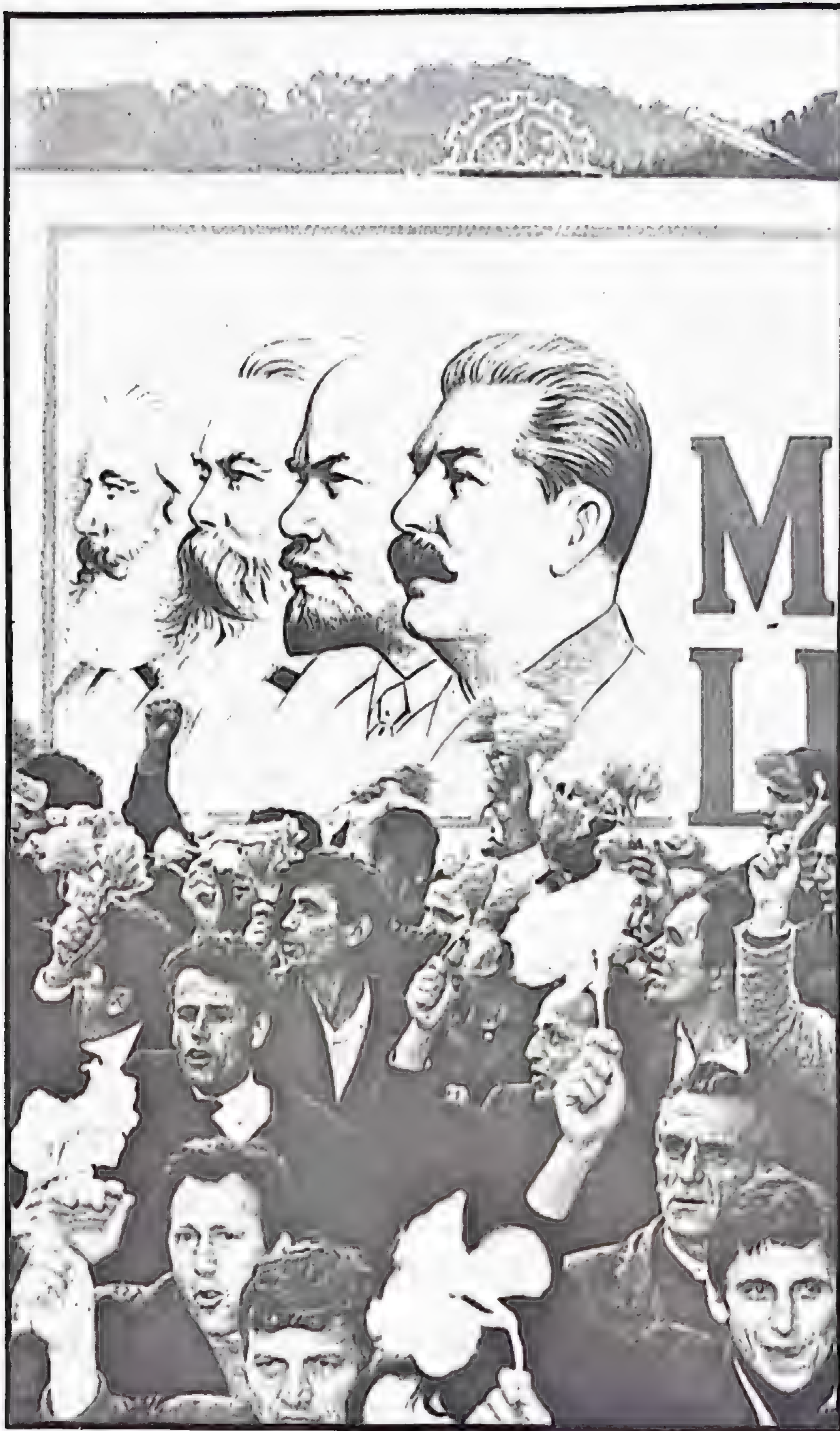
Albania today travels down the road charted by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, the road opened up by the Paris Commune and the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. Amidst the world of imperialist decay and decadence, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has emerged triumphantly waving high the bright red flag of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Enver Hoxha, from the outset, forged, led and consolidated the Party of Labor of Albania. He has rendered invaluable service to the world socialist camp, under varying conditions and with great dedication and insight. In the world of today, the voice of Comrade Enver Hoxha speaks for the world revolution.

For these reasons, imperialism, social-imperialism and revisionism have always attacked socialist Albania.. They are presently stepping up these attacks against Albania. Again today, some think that such a small country will be an easy morsel to devour.

These reactionaries do not and cannot grasp that Albania is a homeland to all those who struggle against imperialism and social-imperialism. It is a beacon which lights the road ahead for national liberation and socialism. That is why a country as small as Albania can shine so brightly. This is why it is the responsibility for all those who fight against imperialism and social-imperialism to take up the defense of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania prospers and wages the class struggle correctly on all fronts, and is a vibrant example that this is the era of proletarian revolution, when the chains of exploitation and oppression will be broken once and for all. Revolution is the problem that is being taken up for solution. ★



Albanian photo

Albania stands as living proof that the socialist road is bound to be victorious and that revolution will surely triumph!



One important way to learn about the class struggle world-wide and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is to listen to **Radio Tirana**, the voice of Marxism-Leninism on the international airwaves.

Broadcasts over **Radio Tirana** consistently represent the interests of the international proletariat and oppressed people. Included are reports on Albania and the international class struggle. Regular features include "Marxism-Leninism, An Ever Young Scientific Doctrine" (Sunday), "The Marxist-Leninist Movement Throughout the World is Growing in Breadth and Strength" (Monday), "The Two Superpowers, the Most Dangerous Enemy of Mankind" (Friday), "Revolutionary Art and Culture" and "From Our Musical Page" (Saturday).

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(A) and (B) indicate the two daily **Radio Tirana** broadcasts. The best times and dial locations across the country vary. Check your radio handbook for guidance.

Eastern Standard Time (one hour later in summer)	Greenwich Mean Time	Metre Band	Location on Dial (in Megacycles)
(B) 17:00 - 17:30 (5-5:30 p.m.)	22.00 - 22.30	31, 42, 215	7.05
(A) 19:00 - 19:30 (7-7:30 p.m.)	00:00 - 00:30	31, 42	7.05
(B) 20:30 - 21:00 (8:30-9 p.m.)	01:30 - 02:00	41, 49	7.28
(A) 21:30 - 22:00 (9:30-10 p.m.)	02:30 - 03:00	41, 49	7.28
(B) 22:30 - 23:00 (10:30-11 p.m.)	03:30 - 04:00	41, 49	7.28



Albanian photo

Comrade Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labor of Albania, and beloved leader of the Albanian people.

Surrounded by capitalist and revisionist countries, Albania is the only socialist country in Europe. Though small geographically, she has become a mighty political, ideological and moral force in the world.



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History of the Party of Labor of Albania, from the Institute of Marxist-Leninist Studies at the Central Committee of Party of Labor of Albania, in Spanish and English. \$2.50

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